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Europäisches Patentamt  
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(11) Publication number:

**0 134 088**  
**A1**

(12)

# EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 84304625.1

(51) Int. Cl.: C 10 G 21/14, F 17 D 1/16

(22) Date of filing: 05.07.84

(30) Priority: 06.07.83 GB 8318313

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(43) Date of publication of application: 13.03.85  
Bulletin 85/11

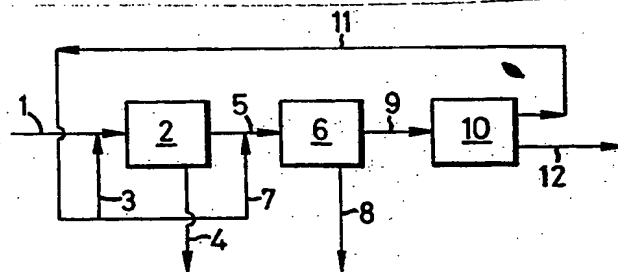
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(84) Designated Contracting States: BE DE FR GB IT NL

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(54) Treatment of viscous crude oil.

(57) Asphaltenes and/or wax and/or water are removed from crude oil (1) by contacting (2) the crude oil with an organic solvent (3, 7) to dissolve the crude oil and precipitate asphaltenes and/or wax and separate the oil (5) and water (4). Solvent (11) is then separated from the deasphalted and/or dewaxed and/or dehydrated crude oil (12). Removing asphaltenes, wax and/or water reduces the viscosity of the crude oil and it can then be transported, eg by pumping through a pipeline, with less expenditure of energy.



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TREATMENT OF VISCOUS CRUDE OILS

This invention relates to a method for reducing the viscosity of viscous crude oils by removing asphaltenes and heavy metals such as nickel and vanadium in the case of heavy crude and waxes in the case of lighter crudes.

5 Many crude oils are viscous when produced and are thus difficult, if not impossible, to transport by normal methods from the production location to a refinery. Such crude oils often contain high concentrations of asphaltenes or wax and co-produced water, which is frequently saline, dispersed as small droplets. These materials increase the viscosity of the crude oil.

Several methods have been devised for the transportation of such crudes by pipeline. These include (1) heating the crude and insulating the pipeline, (2) adding a non-recoverable solvent, (3) adding a recoverable solvent, (4) adding a lighter crude, (5) forming  
15 an annulus of water around the crude and (6) emulsifying the crude in water.

Methods (1)-(4) can be expensive in terms of added components and capital expenditure and Method (5) is technically difficult to achieve. Method (6), whilst superficially attractive, presents  
20 special difficulties. The dispersion of a highly viscous oil in a medium of much lower viscosity is an unfavourable process on hydrodynamic grounds.

We have now discovered that removing asphaltenes and/or wax from crude oils results in a lowering of viscosity which renders them more  
25 tractable.

Thus according to the present invention there is provided a method for the removal of asphaltenes and/or wax from crude oil which method comprises the steps of contacting the crude oil with an organic solvent to dissolve the crude oil and precipitate asphaltenes and/or wax, separating the asphaltenes and/or wax from the oil and solvent, and separating solvent from the deasphalted and/or dewaxed crude oil.

Heavy metals such as vanadium and nickel are almost always associated with asphaltene and porphyrin molecules which are also precipitated and hence the method also serves to reduce the concentration of these materials.

Suitable solvents include normally liquid paraffinic hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane and heptane, and mixed solvents such as naphtha.

The ratio of the volume of solvent required to the volume of the crude oil for deasphalting and/or dewaxing is preferably in the range 1:10 to 8:1.

Contact is preferably effected at a temperature in the range 40° to 60°C and a period of between 1 to 10 minutes.

The solvent may be separated from the deasphalted and/or dewaxed crude oil by distillation and recovered for further use.

Suitable viscous, heavy and/or asphaltenic crude oils for treatment are to be found in Canada, the USA and Venezuela, for example Lake Marguerite crude oil from Alberta, Hewitt crude oil from Oklahoma and Cerro Negro crude oil from the Orinoco oil belt.

Generally the API Gravity is in range 5° to 15°, although the method can be applied to crude oils outside this API range in special circumstances. For example the method can also be applied to non-asphaltenic crude oils such as Beatrice from the UK sector of the North Sea. This crude oil (30° API) is viscous because of its high wax content and the subsequent gel structure developed by intermolecular association of wax components.

It will generally be found that the viscosity of such crude oils can be reduced by a factor of 10 to 100 times following deasphalting and/or dewaxing and removal of solvent.

As stated previously, following production, the crude oil can

contain water to a greater or lesser extent and this needs to be removed. The action of water removal is termed crude oil dehydration. Some emulsions may be broken down by heat alone but more often it is necessary to add a surface tension reducing chemical to achieve this end. Generally the application of heat and/or chemical is sufficient to reduce the water content, and more importantly the salt content, to an acceptable level but sometimes it is necessary to use electrostatic precipitation.

A dehydrated oil normally contains between 0.1 and 1.0% by volume of water. However, if the salinity of the remaining water is high, the salt content of the crude oil will also be high, eg 100-1,000 ptb (pounds salt per 1,000 barrels of crude oil, equivalent to 300 to 3,000 ppm), even when such low quantities of water are present. This is undesirable because the presence of salt reduces the value of the crude oil, leads to the corrosion of pipelines and downstream distillation columns and, additionally, poisons catalysts which may be used in downstream refining processes.

With most crude oils it is necessary to remove the salt from the crude oil by washing with fresh water or a low salinity aqueous phase, imparting a degree of mixing to ensure adequate contact between high salinity water in the crude and low salinity wash water, and then carrying out the separation process by any of the means described above. This combined process is termed crude oil desalting.

The two processes of dehydration and desalting may both be carried out at the production location to give a crude oil with about 0.1% water and 20 ptb salt. Furthermore an additional desalting process may be carried out after the crude oil is received at a refinery.

We have further discovered that if a crude oil containing dispersed salt water is treated with a suitable solvent as hereinbefore described, then in addition to the asphaltenes and/or wax being precipitated, the dispersion of salt water in the crude oil is more easily removed and the crude oil can be more readily dehydrated and desalted.

Thus according to a further aspect of the present invention there

is provided a method for the removal of asphaltenes and/or wax and water, which may be salt water, from crude oil which method comprises the steps of contacting the crude oil with an organic solvent to dissolve the crude oil and precipitate asphaltenes and/or wax and  
5 separate the oil and water, separating the asphaltenes and/or wax and water from the oil and solvent, and separating solvent from the deasphalted and/or dewaxed, dehydrated and/or desalted crude oil.

The method relies on the addition of an organic solvent which also facilitates the dehydration/desalting of the crude oil.

10 Suitable solvents include those previously mentioned, ie, pentane, hexane and heptane, and mixed solvents such as naphtha.

Conditions of treatment are also similar.

The addition of the solvent and the precipitation of the asphaltenes and/or wax both have the effect of reducing the viscosity  
15 and density of the continuous oil phase, thereby increasing the difference in density between the continuous oil phase and the dispersed water phase. These factors increase the rate of settling of the water.

Dehydration and desalting can be carried out together or  
20 separately as preliminary treatments. Alternatively, dehydration can be effected as a pretreatment and desalting carried out together with deasphalting. As a further variation, dehydration, desalting and deasphalting and/or dewaxing can all take place simultaneously.

When desalting is carried out as a separate operation, facilities  
25 for the supply of fresh water or water of low salinity should be provided.

Demulsifiers may be added to facilitate dehydration and desalting. Demulsifiers usually consist of one or more surface active chemicals dissolved or blended in a carrier solvent and are  
30 manufactured and supplied by a variety of chemical and service companies.

Suitable demulsifiers include nonyl phenol ethoxylates and ethoxylated phenolic formaldehyde resin adducts.

The quantity of solvent required for the pretreatment is less  
35 than that required for complete deasphalting and/or dewaxing and is

suitably in the range 5 to 50% by volume of the crude oil, the remainder being added subsequently to the main treatment.

The asphalt residue removed from the crude oil can be used as a fuel and transported to its place of use in the form of an aqueous slurry or emulsion by adding water and an emulsifying agent. The water used can be either fresh or recovered from the dehydration/desalting of the crude oil.

Simultaneous dehydration, desalting and deasphalting has the advantage that the asphaltenes can be removed with the separated water, thus pre-empting the requirement for a separate dehydration tank or the addition of fresh water.

Because the viscosity of the crude oil is lowered by deasphalting and/or dewaxing, and dehydration if water is initially present, the treated crude will generally be suitable for transportation by pipeline with relatively low expenditure of energy.

Thus according to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for the transportation of a viscous crude oil which method comprises the steps of removing asphaltenes and/or wax and/or salt water by a method as hereinbefore described and pumping the treated crude oil through a pipeline.

The invention is illustrated with reference to Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings which are schematic flow diagrams.

With reference to Fig 1, wet crude oil containing either free water or water dispersed as small droplets in the form of an emulsion is fed by line 1 to a dehydration separator 2. Solvent is added to the crude oil by line 3 before it enters the separator. The solvent is a mixture of low molecular weight hydrocarbons with an average carbon number of 5 and is added to the crude oil in amount 15% by volume.

The presence of the solvent decreases the viscosity of the crude oil, thus enabling the free water to settle out more easily and enabling the dispersed droplets to flocculate, coalesce and settle more rapidly following the addition of a suitable demulsifier.

Alternatively, the solvent may be added nearer to the wellhead so that it can facilitate transportation.

In the dehydration tank, most of the water settles into a bottom layer beneath the top layer of oil and solvent and is removed by line 4.

5 The oil layer which may contain a small amount of water, perhaps up to 2% by volume, is taken from the dehydration separator by line 5 to a deasphalting unit 6. A second addition of solvent is made through line 7 before the oil enters the unit. The amount of solvent added on this occasion is in the range 0.1 to 8 times the volume of the crude oil.

10 In the deasphalting unit, asphaltenes, heavy metals and any remaining water are removed by line 8.

The crude oil and solvent then pass by line 9 to a distillation or evaporation unit 10 in which the solvent is separated from the crude oil.

15 The former is recycled through line 11 and the latter removed by line 12. The water and salt contents of the treated crude are also less than 0.2% and 5 ptb (15 ppm), respectively.

Figure 2 illustrates a similar process in which dehydration and deasphalting are combined in a single unit.

20 The invention is further illustrated with reference to the following examples.

Example 1

Cerro Negro crude oil (CN 38) was deasphalted using n-pentane as solvent in a batchwise operation. The ratio of pentane to crude oil was 6:1 by weight or 10:1 by volume. The mixture was agitated for 25 20 minutes using a magnetic stirrer and after a further hour then centrifuged for 30 minutes at 4000 rpm. The supernatant liquid was extracted and the solvent removed by evaporation. The upgraded crude oil was then subjected to the same tests as the as-received crude oil and comparisons made.

30 Table 1 clearly illustrates the differences between the general properties of the as-received and deasphalted crude oils. Note particularly the substantial increase in API gravity and the decrease in metals content and viscosity. Table 2 shows the large difference 35 in viscosity between the two crude oils.

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TABLE 1  
Properties of CN-38 and Deasphalted CN-38

	<u>CN-38</u>	<u>Deasphalted CN-38</u>
Gravity °API	8.1	12.2
Specific Gravity	1.0136	0.9845
Asphaltene % (w/w)	11.44	0
Vanadium (ppm)	407	174
Nickel (ppm)	90	35
Viscosity (cp), 38°C (100°F)	80,000	2,650
Viscosity (cp), 60°C (140°F)	6,000	435
Viscosity (cp), 99°C (210°F)	355	38
Water content (% v/v)	2	0

TABLE 2  
Viscosity (cp) of CN-38 and Deasphalted CN-38

	<u>Temp (°C)</u>	<u>CN-38</u>	<u>Deasphalted CN-38</u>	<u>% Reduction</u>
15	25	530,000	10,700	98.0
	35	115,000	3,550	96.9
	45	31,000	1,525	95.7
20	55	10,000	620	93.8
	65	3,700	310	91.6
	75	1,700	160	90.6
	85	890	87	90.2
25	95	455	48	89.5

Example 2

20 ppm of the demulsifier known under the Trade Name Nalco 3651 was injected into a second sample of the same crude oil which had previously been diluted by 15% w/w (19.5% v/v) pentane. The mixture was then heated to 60°C and the separation of water was observed as a function of time.

The following results were obtained.



	<u>Time (min)</u>	<u>% Total Water separated</u>
	90	6.4
	100	8.6
	105	12.5
5	110	16.8
	120	25.4
	130	33.6
	140	37.9
	150	42.1
10	160	50.4
	24 hrs	62.9

Example 3

The oil remaining after the partial separation of formation water (Example 2) was decanted and then pentane was added in a 6:1 w/w ratio (10:1 v/v) and 20 ppm Nalco 3651 was added to the mixture. The sample was heated to 60°C and within 60 minutes over 50% of the remaining water separated together with the asphaltene fraction of the crude oil.

Example 4

Demulsifier (20 ppm Nalco 3651) was injected into a crude oil emulsion (Cerro Negro 34, containing 28% w/w formation water) and mixed using a homogeniser. The mixture was then heated to 60°C and the separation of water was observed as a function of time.

The amount of water separated after 24 hours was approximately 3% of the total water content of the crude oil.

Example 1 clearly demonstrates how the properties of the crude oil improve following the removal of its asphaltene fraction. The deasphalted crude oil is much less viscous and therefore easier to transport and contains lower concentrations of heavy metals.

A comparison of the data presented in Examples 2, 3 and on the one hand and 4 on the other illustrates how the addition of solvent facilitates the removal of water from crude oil emulsion. Example 3 illustrates how asphaltenes can be precipitated with the aqueous phase.

It is possible to calculate pipeline pressure drops and energy requirements for the two crude oils using the above data. These are presented in Table 3 and it is clear that the deasphalted crude oil requires considerably less energy for transportation.

TABLE 3

Pipeline Properties

Flow Rate 100,000 BOPD (barrels of oil per day)

Diameter of pipeline 36 inches (91.4 cm)

	CN 38	API 8.1	Deasphalted CN38	FPI 12.2
Temperature °C	P (lb/in <sup>2</sup> km)	Power Consumption (watts/km)	P (lb/in <sup>2</sup> km)	Power Consumption (watts/km)
20	163..7	208923	30.0	38243
25	83.8	106879	16.9	21548
30	45.0	57416	9.9	12639
35	25.3	32250	6.1	7726
40	14.8	18867	3.8	4882

## Claims:

1. A method for the removal of asphaltenes and/or wax from crude oil which method comprises the steps of contacting the crude oil with an organic solvent to dissolve the crude oil and precipitate asphaltenes and/or wax, separating the asphaltenes and/or wax from the oil and solvent, and separating solvent from the deasphalted and/or dewaxed crude oil.
2. A method according to claim 1 for the removal of asphaltenes and/or wax and water from crude oil which method comprises the steps of contacting the crude oil with an organic solvent to dissolve the crude oil and precipitate asphaltenes and/or wax and separate the oil and water, separating the asphaltenes and/or wax and water from the oil and solvent, and separating solvent from the deasphalted and/or dewaxed and dehydrated crude oil.
3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the water is salt water and the crude oil is desalted.
4. A method according to any of the preceding claims wherein the solvent is pentane, hexane, heptane or naphtha.
5. A method according to any of the preceding claims wherein the ratio of the volume of solvent to the volume of crude oil is in the range 1:10 to 8:1.
6. A method according to any of the preceding claims wherein the treatment is effected at a temperature in the range 40° to 60°C.
7. A method according to any of the preceding claims wherein the crude oil has an API Gravity in the range 5° to 15°.
8. A method according to any of claims 3 to 7 wherein dehydration and desalting are carried out as preliminary treatments.
9. A method according to any of claims 3 to 7 wherein dehydration, desalting and deasphalting are carried out simultaneously.

10. A method according to any of claims 3 to 9 wherein dehydration and desalting are carried out in the presence of a demulsifier.

11. A method for the transportation of a viscous crude oil which method comprises the steps of removing asphaltenes and/or wax and/or  
5 water by a method according to any of the preceding claims and pumping the treated crude oil through a pipeline.

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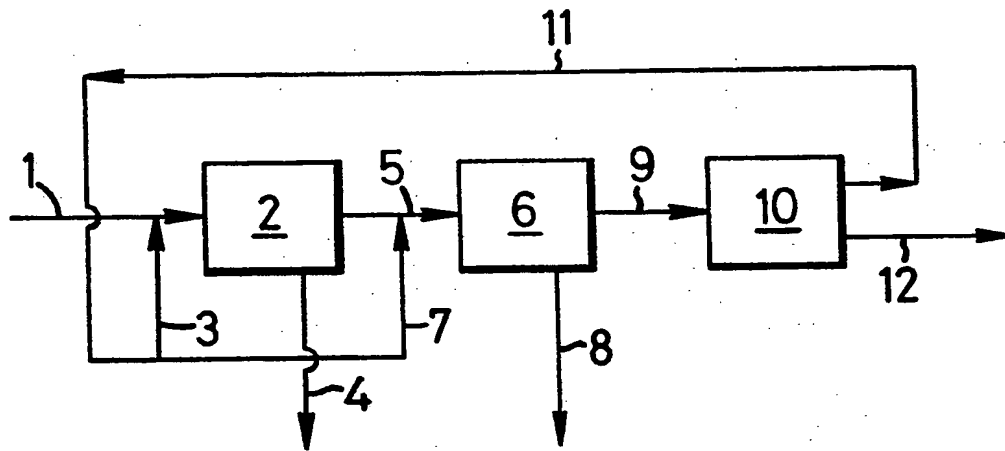


FIG. 1

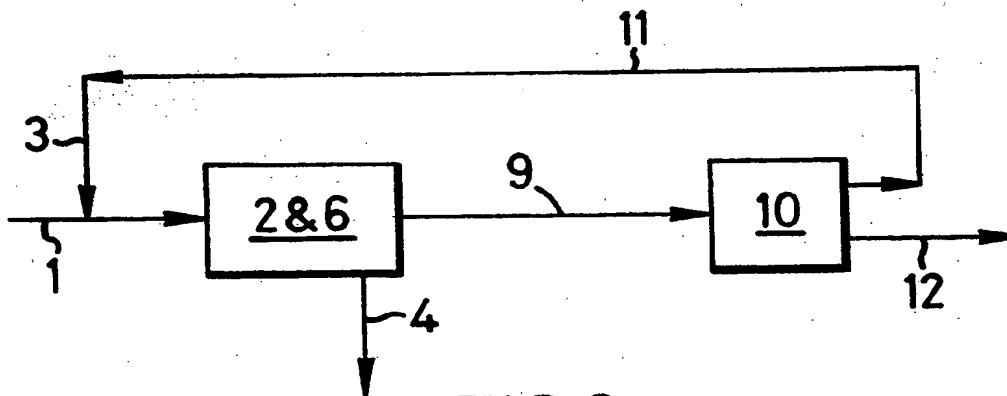


FIG. 2



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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0134088

Application number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 84304625.1
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	GB - A - 1 175 028 (SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N.V.) * Claims; page 1, line 73 - page 3, line 58 *	1,2,4-6	C 10 G 21/14 F 17 D 1/16
X	GB - A - 2 001 670 (BOTT, MERCER AND PANZNER) * Claims; pages 1-3 *	1,2,4-6	
X	US - A - 3 434 967 (OLDENBURG) * Claims; column 2, line 33 - column 4, line 41 *	1,2	
A	US - A - 4 391 701 (LE PAGE et al.) * Claims; column 2, line 2 - column 3, line 34 *	1,11	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)  C 10 G 21/00 F 17 D 1/00
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 12-10-1984	Examiner STÖCKLMAYER
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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